The Intelligencer,

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Poetry.

From the British Whig.

THE SLAVE AND HIS MASTER,

ON THE EVENING OF THE 4TH JULY.

BY G. MARTIN.

Slave (Solus)—Here I'll sit me down and rest,
While his wine my Master sips,
Hatred burning in my breast,
Curses fluttering on my lips.

Who can love the vaunting crew?
Who admire the robber throng?
Mocking Heaven and Freedom too,
With exulting shout and song!

Did this weak and toil-worn arm
Equal my indignant spirit,
Soon should cease the hellish charm
Which these Epicures inherit.

Oh! thou lovely setting sun,
Were thy pure creative beams,
Ever made to shine upon
Southern woods, and southern streams?

But my Mother slumbers there,
Slumbers by Potomac's side;
For her sake my wrath would spare,
Those whom darkness ought to hide.

Let thy latest smile to-night,
Linger on her distant grave;
Her abode thou wilt not slight
Because she was a wretched slave.

And my Father—who was he?
Answer Heaven, and shame the race,
Who their fair complexion see,
In an aged bondman's face. *a*

But be calm, my struggling soul;
My Master comes, and how he stares!
Freely in the jovial bowl
Has he sought to drown his cares.

Master.—Here he is, the sober dog,
Mourning o'er some recent smart;
Like an old decrepid frog
Sitting on a stone apart.

Abraham, the day is past;—
Glory lightened on its wings;
Proud defiance we have cast
In the face of haughty Kings.

Heard you not that charming choir,
Whose melody our bosoms thrilled,
While the war-worn veteran sire
Beauty's eyes with tear drops filled?

Saw you not that lovely band
Of blooming Nymphs, in white array?
Bearing in their snowy hand
Flowers to strew along the way?

Heard you not our "Declaration," *b*
Teacher of eternal rights,
And that brilliant proud Oration—
Picture of our hero's fights?

Slave.—Yes, I've heard Britannia's name,
Eloquently damned to-day;
Heard her type of Power and Fame
Called a savage beast of prey.

(A large Eagle passes in sight, bearing in its talons a bleeding lamb.)

See yon bird with mangled prize,
Flying in the solar light,
As the Emblem (chosen wise)
Of your cruel country's might.

Like that inoffensive lamb,
Was my little Sister stole;
Like its lonely bleating dam,
Naught my Mother could console.

Broken-hearted, bent with woe,
'Neath the driver's lash she died,
Her life-drops I witnessed flow,
Streaming from her back and side.

Master.—You are an inferior race,
Stupid as the ox, and slow;
Destitute of learning's grace,
Only fit to plough and hoe.

Slave.—Do you deem it strange? while you
In the rays of knowledge bask,
We, the forms of darker hue,
Sicken at our manual task.

The plant that's kept in constant shade,
Produces neither fruit nor flower;
Its drooping leaves untimely fade,
While in the light its kindred tower.

Thus the slave's neglected mind,
Groping in its dungeon dark,
Might rival your more favored kind,
If lighted by an equal spark.

Master.—There! you old presumptious ass,
On you face receive that stroke;
It may serve to cool its brass,
Never shall your chains be broke.—*Exit.*

(CONCLUDING STANZAS.)

Slave (Solus)—Is it true that Heaven designed
Those of Ethiopian hue
Ever thus to serve mankind;
Tell me, Justice, is it true?

Preachers, with a solemn look,
Tell us 'tis the will of God;
Holding up the sacred book,
You, say they, should kiss the rod.

But their conscience, often stung—
Nature's mighty volume fair,
Contradicts their lying tongue,
And repels their shameful prayer.

Liberty! Oh! never more,
Let thy sacred name be spoken,
Till on this unoodly shore
Every captive's chain is broken.

Would that some relenting Power,
Here might snatch my vital breath;
Welcome to the friendly hour
Which shall seal these eyes in death.

a In the slave States, Amalgamation is quite common. Many of them are nearly white; the blood of their Masters coursing through their veins.

b The "Declaration of Independence" is always read at their annual celebrations. One portion of it affirms that "all men are born free and equal, and are endowed with certain inalienable rights and privileges." How shamefully inconsistent is this doctrine with their abominable system of slavery, which robs millions of their fellow-men of every "right" and "privilege."

CONTINUATION OF THE NEWS BY THE STEAM-SHIP BRITANNIA.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA AND THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

The following despatch, addressed by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Gladstone, to the Governor General of Canada, in reply to the address of the House of Assembly, relative to the free trade measures of the Government, has attracted much attention in England, and possesses more or less interest for all our colonial possessions:—

The following is Mr. Gladstone's reply:

"DOWNING STREET, June 3.

"MY LORD.—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 53, of the 13th of May, transmitting to me, for presentation to her Majesty, an address which has been voted by her Majesty's loyal subjects the Commons of Canada. In this address it is set forth that the Assembly of Canada regard the adoption of the principle of commercial intercourse now under the consideration of the Imperial Parliament with serious apprehension and alarm, and various grounds are stated for entertaining such impressions. Her Majesty has been pleased to receive this address with the fullest confidence in the loyalty and intelligence of her faithful Commons of Canada; but it is with sincere concern that her Majesty has learned the existence, in such a quarter, of anticipations of such a character.

"I have it in command from Her Majesty to address to your Lordship the following observations in regard to the matter of the address which have been submitted by her Majesty's advisers for her gracious approval, and to which she has been pleased to give her sanction.

"Her Majesty's Goverment conceive that the protection principle cannot with justice be described as the universal basis, either of the general connexion between the United Kingdom and its colonies, or even of their commercial connexion. There is a large and important group of the colonies of this country, having a very extended commerce, and one of a peculiarly British character, in relation to which the protective system has at no time exercised a powerful influence, and in relation to which at present it has little more than a nominal existence. I speak of the Australian colonies.—And it cannot fail to be remarked that while these are the most distant, and therefore, according to the supposition of many, the most in need of commercial preference, they have also made the most rapid progress, and have thus most effectually belied that necessity. It is true, indeed, that a part of their material prosperity may be ascribable to the supply of penal labor; but this is far from affording an explanation of the case, since perhaps the most remarkable instances of vigorous and rapid growth among the Australian possessions of Her Majesty, have been instances in which penal labor has been altogether unknown. The energy of the colonists has, without doubt, under Divine Providence, been the main cause of this singular advancement; stimulated not overborne by distance, and aided, not repressed, by the enjoyment of commercial freedom. The same energies, with less disadvantage of distance to contend against, will, it may be confidently predicted, have a similar effect in developing the resources of British North America, and not with less, but rather with the more signal success, when capital, industry and skill shall be left to take their own spontaneous direction, and to turn to account, as individual prudence shall suggest, the abundant material and instruments of wealth, which the bounty of heaven has bestowed.

"Her Majesty's Government have been glad to find that the Assembly has viewed with an unmingled satisfaction the prosperity of Canada under the moderate system of protection which has hitherto prevailed; but the Assembly cannot fail to recollect that all the progressive relaxations of that system which for a series of years past have been introduced into the law have been met and resisted by predictions of the ruin that was honestly but erroneously conceived would follow them, and that those predictions have with a remarkable uniformity been disappointed. Experience cannot but suggest that a similar insecurity attaches to the renewal of the same expectations founded on the same arguments.

"It is not for the sake of controversial or purely argumentative advantage that her Majesty's Government refer to former apprehensions, and to the manner in which they have been dissipated by the event. A retrospect of this kind is calculated to throw clear and abundant light upon the real merits of the question. The fears which are now entertained have reference to the circumstance that it is proposed to remove all differential duty between Canadian and Foreign corn. Is it, then, to be shown that the Canadian Corn Trade has prospered heretofore in proportion to the amount of such differential duty? Far otherwise. The law of 1828 diminished the difference in favor of Canada; the law of 1842 further and greatly diminished the difference in favor of Canada; the law of 1843, which reduced the duty on Canadian Wheat to 1s. per quarter, still left a smaller difference in its favor, as against foreign wheat, than existed under either of the former Corn Laws; and yet the corn trade of Canada has grown and prospered; and its extension has, doubtless, contributed in no small degree to the happiness and prosperity of the people of the colony, which the Assembly, sharing in unmingled satisfaction of Her Majesty and the British Parliament, has seen advancing in steady and successful progression. But this extension has taken place, not under protection secured from change, but under the unchecked competition which, so far as British law is concerned, still an established between colonial and foreign corn by the repeal of the corn law, it perhaps may not have occurred to the Assembly that British law alone cannot suffice to establish this competition.—The price to which the colonial and foreign exporters of corn respectively will be liable for their grain in Great Britain must always be materially affected by the comparative degrees of facility which may be afforded in the country of the one and of the other for the introduction of those British goods by which payment for the corn must substantially be made. British goods are admitted into Canada at very low, into the American Union at very high, import duties. The effect of this is not merely to give to the British exporter a better position in the Canadian market than in that of the United States, but to enable him to give a better price for the commodity he purchases in return, and therefore to give to the corn trade of Canada a corresponding advantage so long as the present tariff continue, over that of the United States.

"With respect to that portion of the address which prays her Majesty to invite the Government of the United States to establish an equality of trade between the dominions of the republic and the British North American colonies, I am commanded to instruct your Lordship to assure the Assembly that her Majesty will readily cause directions to be given to her Minister at Washington to avail himself of the earliest suitable opportunity to press this import and subject on the notice of that Government, and that it will afford her Majesty the most sincere satisfaction if any communication which may hereafter be held for this purpose shall have the effect which is desired by her faithful Commons of Canada.

"Her Majesty's Government have, as may be known to the Assembly, on several occasions endeavoured to make arrangements with foreign powers for the mutual relaxation of tariffs; and similar attempts have taken place among foreign powers, one with the other, but almost uniformly with ill success. Whatever arguments may be used to show the great increase of benefit that would accrue on both sides if States could have been induced to act simultaneously for this purpose, experience has sufficiently shown the difficulty of effecting these combined operations upon matters which are properly of domestic concern, and has suggested the wisdom of securing the incomplete advantage which depends upon our own free action, rather than the uncertain benefit which we vain endeavour to realise benefits larger indeed, but not within our reach. Should the Government of the United States continue to maintain the seals of import duties now in force upon its frontier, her Majesty's Government will view with regret a policy injurious to Canada; but they will reflect with satisfaction on the prevalence of laws more favorable to commerce on the Canadian side, and will anticipate from those laws both a direct benefit to the people and trade of the province, and the further advantage which a consistent example given by this country and by its colonies will, as they believe, not fail to realize in disposing foreign states towards the removal of restrictions on trade.

"With respect to that part of the address which relates to the duty of 1s. per quarter, which it is proposed to charge on all wheat imported into England after the repeal of the corn law, I am to refer to your Lordship to my despatch, No. 56, of the 18th of April, on the same subject. From the purport of that despatch it would, of course, be even more difficult to recede at a period when the bill introduced into the House of Commons by the advisers of the Crown has passed through all its stages in that house, and has been affirmed, as to its principle, on the second reading by the House of Lords.

"It is necessary for me here to offer an explanation with regard to an expression of mine, which appears to have given rise to misapprehension. I have stated to your Lordship, in a previous despatch, that her Majesty's Government desire that the trade of Canada should, in all respects, approach as near to perfect freedom, as the dispositions of its inhabitants and the exigencies of this public revenue there and the exigencies of this public revenue there may merit; and from this it is inferred, that the amount of 1s. per quarter, which has been adopted for a long period in this country as the standard of a nominal duty upon corn, ought to be removed. But the language which I employed had reference to the trade of Canada as affected by laws applicable in her own main-land of this country, its first and most important bearing would, I apprehend, have been not upon the nominal duty of 1s., which is proposed to retain upon colonial in common with foreign corn, but rather upon the very considerable duties of 15s. & 18s., respectively, which are now the nominal duties of 1s. and 2s. on Canadian timber and deals, it is proposed to continue to charge on the corresponding foreign articles.

"Her Majesty's Government, in the discharge of their duty to the Crown and to the people of this country, and likewise to the empire at large, have not felt themselves to be at liberty to advise her Majesty to pass by the address of her Canadian Assembly with a brief or merely formal answer, although the advanced stage at which the deliberations of Parliament have now arrived might have afforded at least a justification for such a course. They have thought a more frank and full exposition of their views of this great question in its bearings upon Canada was due to the important body from which the address proceeds, and from which they are well assured may be anticipated the most candid consideration even "of argument opposed to their own. It is due especially on account of the importance of that body and of the province of Canada; but even in the case of the smallest portion of her subjects, I have it in command to say, that it would equally have been the desire of her Majesty that such a frank exposition of the policy of her Government should be made. Her Majesty does not recognize the distinction between her nearer and her more remote subjects with reference to a matter so nearly touching her relation towards them, and the duties and the sentiments of consideration and affection which it involves.—Nor can she recognize in this view any distinction between the more and the less powerful, particularly at a time when the Parliament is engaged in the discussion of measures which are recommended to its notice especially upon the ground that they tend to improve the condition of the most numerous and the least opulent classes of her people.

"It would indeed be a source of the greatest pain to her Majesty's Government if they could shape in the impression that the connexion between this country and Canada derived its vitality from no other source than from the exchange of commercial preferences. If it were so, it might appear to be a relation consisting in the exchange, not of benefits but of burdens; if it were so, it would suggest the idea that the connexion itself had reached, or was about to reach, the legitimate term of its existence. But her Majesty's Government still argue for it a longer duration, founded upon a larger and firmer basis,—upon protection rendered from the one side, and allegiance freely and loyally returned from the other,—upon common traditions of the past and hopes of the future,—upon resemblances in origin, in laws, and in manners,—in what inwardly binds men and communities of men together, as well as in the close association of those material interests which, as Her Majesty's Government are convinced, are destined not to recede but to advance, not to be severed, but to be more closely and healthfully combined under the quickening influences of increased commercial freedom. I have, &c.,

"W. E. GLADSTONE."

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL.

From the N. Y. Herald July 6th.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1846.

So the new Act reducing the duties on imports, and for other purposes." McKay's bill in the main returned.

Salt 20 per cent, after several votes and reconsiderations, by a direct vote of 105 to 102.

Fishing bounties retained, by a vote, upon a motion of repeal, of 100 to 109.

Tea and coffee retained in the free list.

Bill passed by 114 to 95.

Coffee and tea being retained among the free articles, there can be no longer any question about the bill passing the Senate.

House stands adjourned over to Monday.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1846.

The bill is passed with the understanding and the promise from the premier of the house Gen. McKay, that in six months the war with Mexico is to terminate. The recent orders from the War Department, contemplate a movement by three divisions of the army of invasion into the interior, on or about the 1st of August; one via Monterey, under Gen. Taylor, in person, another under Gen. Wool, via the Heresida of the Rio Grande, in a parallel line; another under Gen. Kearney and Gen. Butler, via Santa Fe to California, with this distinct understanding, which it is said Bishop Hughes has been authorised to communicate to the Mexican authorities, that the requisitions of the United States will not only be commensurate with outstanding accounts and the expenses of the war, but co-extensive with the extent of the territory conquered—the line of invasion, embracing the whole breadth of Mexico in its onward march. It is apparent, therefore, that nothing but the speedy arrival of Santa Anna, with an overture of peace, will save our misruled neighbor from utter annihilation as an independent nation of Mexicans.—The fall of the north-eastern departments of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Vera Cruz, and New Mexico, is already sealed. Our volunteers will take possession—for they are *de facto* the army of occupation—they will never come back—the main body of them go out as colonists, for the organization of a new republic, the question of the annexation of which may become one of the questions of the next presidential campaign.

Of one fact let the people of the United States rest assured, that in lands, and mines, or in coins of Mexico, the expenses of the war are to be paid. The ultimate cost will be nothing, except in the sacrifice of life, which the war has required, and may require; and the glory will cover that sacrifice.

The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, therefore, in urging through a bill of modifications, which will yield, by five millions, a less amount of revenue than the existing law, knew, from official advisement, that the expences of the war with Mexico would add nothing to the extraordinary expenses of the government. The volunteers are to be paid in Mexican lands, or in Mexican coin, every cent of their wages. In the cap-

ture of the city of Santa Fe alone, it is estimated, that if the movement is prompt and efficient at least £15,000,000 in specie and gold dust, will be captured. The war with Mexico will, therefore, turn out a very profitable concern, in the extension of the area of freedom; and in an increased circulation among us of the precious metals.

MINISTER FOR MEXICO.

The *N. Y. Herald* publishes some extraordinary statements as to the part the Catholic Clergy have taken in the dispute. Bishop Hughes offered his services to the American President, as Plenipotentiary from the United States to Mexico, hoping through his influence as a Catholic Bishop, and his high office as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, to effect a renewal of peaceful relations between the two countries, on terms honorable to both.

The Bishop demanded that he and his suite should be despatched to Vera Cruz, in a United States frigate, and should have such further conduct to the capital, as comported with the office of a Minister Plenipotentiary.

We are told, further, that this proposition was only negatived by Mr. Polk who was favorably inclined towards it, but was fearful that such an arrangement would give rise to an anti-Catholic prejudice throughout the country, that might possibly result in scenes of bloodshed, like the Philadelphia riots—a consequence which he was desirous to avoid.

A sort of compromise was made by Mr. Polk agreeing on his own responsibility, to send with the army five Roman Catholic Chaplains; two from Georgetown College, two from an establishment of Jesuits at St. Louis, and the fifth to be chosen by these four.

The following stipulations being stated by the Bishop, as the *sine qua non* of the mission of the Jesuits:—

1st. That they should be recognised and respected as clergymen in the army.

2d. That they should have free communication and intercourse with the Catholic soldiers, while not employed on military or camp duty.

3d. That the Protestant soldiers shall be allowed to converse and have unrestrained intercourse with the priests, whenever the soldiers choose.

4th. That the priests shall have liberty to visit the Mexican camp, army, and people, at any and all times, except on the eve of an engagement, when their leaving the American camp might be fraught with danger to themselves, or tend to any breach of military discipline.

THE INTELLIGENCER.

SATURDAY, JULY 18th 1846.

We desire to call particular attention to a Despatch from the Hon. Mr. Gladstone, Chief Secretary for the Colonies, in answer to this [illegible] ference to the New Commercial Policy of Great Britain. And there can be no doubt, that Mr. Gladstone is perfectly correct in his view, that the people of this Colony, will listen with every degree of respect to any communication from Her Majesty's Government, and will admit the validity of such arguments, as may be made in such communications, even when they are against their own opinions, when such arguments are fully convincing. We call attention to this Despatch in question, more willingly, because we are happy to observe in it, the absence of that tone, which hitherto has distinguished Mr. Gladstone's despatches, from those of all his predecessors. There is less of the offensive in it, than in his former Despatches; and he writes this time as if he wished to convince, and not as formerly caring little whether he convinced or not.

Mr. Gladstone sets out with saying, that

"Her Majesty's Government conceive that the protection principle cannot with justice be described as the universal basis, either of the general connexion between the United Kingdom and its colonies, or even of their commercial connexion. There is a large and important group of the colonies of this country, having a very extended commerce, and one of a peculiarly British character, in relation to which the protective system has at no time exercised a powerful influence, and in relation to which at present it has little more than a nominal existence. I speak of the Australian colonies.—And it cannot fail to be remarked that while these are the most distant, and therefore, according to the supposition of many, the most in need of commercial preference, they have also made the most rapid progress, and have thus most effectually belied that necessity."

Before commenting upon this, let us express our regret, that a Minister, for the Colonies, should have thought of comparing Canada with Australia. That his utter want of information should have led him into advancing a comparison between a Colony, in which the whole of its exports are made valuable by labour, and one that is just the reverse. Again it is exceedingly distressing to find this want of information so extensive, as to convict the Right Hon. writer of ignorance. No protection for Australia. Why the cry has always been that she could not exist without it. We have not a tariff here, at hand, or we would quote a few facts, to convict this Hon. Gentleman. But to the point.

Would it not have been as well, had the Hon. Gentleman inserted in the first part of this paragraph, "that Her Majesty's Government, NO LONGER, considered the protective principle, essential," because surely, it is a new feature in the Colonial relations, that they are not to receive protection, commercially, and yet, to be required to take, under a protective tariff to the Home Manufactures their goods & wares from the Home Market, or to resort to a Foreign Market, and to import under this protective duty.

The next point in the above extract, is that those Colonies, which are the farthest from the Mother Country, need the most commercial protection. Let it be observed that this is an assertion, and we should like to hear the argument, that would sustain it, beyond one single point, and even that point effects us most materially. We mean the period for transportation, and he long time which the trader must hold produce on hand before he can obtain a return, and the difficulties and dangers of a long voyage.

Mr. Gladstone forgets, that the Assembly's Address was based upon the advantages which our Neighbours the States, would derive from the new state of affairs over us, and is particularly cautious not to mention this as the ground upon which the fears expressed by the Assembly, were based. He forgets too tell the world in his despatch, that the Canadians will labour under every disadvantage, in competing with the American States, in the English Market. he forgets to tell the world, that flour can, and is shipped from New York to Liverpool at 2s. 6d. Currency, per Barrel, and that from Montreal it is never less than 4s., and seldom less than 5s., and frequently as high as 6s. 9d. or 7s. Sterling. He forgets this, when he talks of Colonies at a great distance, and he shews that the whole question has not had reference to the Colonies, or he and his Colleagues would not have waited until they were incited by the Colonial Legislature, to open negotiations with the States, but they the Home Ministry, would have taken the initiative, and would have announced the fact to the Colonies.

Is it to the Canadian Legislature, that Mr. Gladstone talks of the rapid strides of improvement in other Colonies? Does he know that last Spring a fleet of 500 Sail was fully sufficient to carry home our produce, and that this year an additional 1500 Sail would barely suffice? And must he learn the reason why this increase has taken place? It is because, with the close of last years Spring business, it was thought that the Commercial and Custom Laws were permanently fixed, and that under these, the whole Colonial population, were determined to put forth its energies, to force every branch of labour, and to make a great export. No sooner is the resolve taken, & the engagements made, than down comes England's Prime Minister, and upsets the whole. It is not against the nature of the alteration, but against the sudden changes and the panic which such sudden changes produce, that our complaints are made. We are willing to admit, that our chief hindrance as a Colony, is felt from the highest rates of freight from Montreal and which can only in our humble opinion be obviated, by allowing Foreign Shipping to take our produce from our own ports, upon equal terms with our own, if they will come after it, and to make such arrangements with the Republic of the United States, as to allow our produce to pass through their country, free of duty, in transit to Europe. The former, may retain the Tolls for our own inland Navigable Canals, the latter must and will in a manner hinder the payment of the Interest and amount invested in them.

When the address from the Assembly was voted, all was apparently prosperous, what is the state of affairs now, that an Address would represent? Far, very far from prosperity, but ruin stares thousands in the face, and this state of affairs is produced as well from the want of Shipping to carry home our produce as from the panic produced at home by these sudden changes. So that Her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies, cannot be permitted to have an argument upon our prosperity, when such prosperity no longer exists, and Mr. Gladstone, must remember, that the former prognostications of ruin, were not made by the Colonists, but by the Home consumer, and purchaser, but that the Colonists do now complain, and cotemporaneous with their complaints was the fact of the ruin of thousands, being near at hand.

The Canadian Farmer does not imagine that he is to be ruined unless he obtains the same rate of payment for his produce that he has received. But he asserts, and defies successful contradiction, that he can be expected to sell his grain as low, or that he can deliver it as low as his Republican neighbour.

The Canadian Farmer sells his grain to the Merchants who hold over for six months, not because he is pleased todo so, but because the climate compells him,—the Canadian Farmer has a very telling advantage, over the inland transportation of his produce, but when he arrives at the shipping port, he finds freight home to the last market, three time as high as his Republican neighbour's. As before stated, and as we repeat now in a different shape. Flour can be sent from Belleville, to Liverpool in England via New York, for 5s. currency a Barrel. To send this by Montreal, it costs, first to Montreal about 2s. 6d., and thence to Liverpool 8s. 2d. currency, making 10s. 8d. or 5s. 8d. more than by the way of New York. This is the evil, we wish removed in these free trade times, and this is the evil, which the Assembly's Address prayed Her Majesty's Colonial Government, to have removed.

We observe that Mr. Gladstone, confines his facts to the Timber Trade, but upon the Corn Trade he is all speculation; he thinks that it will prosper better when relieved from the artificial causes, by which prices were produced, and that the trade will be more vigerous, and less fluctuating under the new system of general competition. As this is certainly a matter for speculation, we shall offer no remarks, merely observing that the competition so far as Canada is concerned cannot be regarded as equal, while we labour under the disadvantages already shewn, and it may become a great question for the agriculturalist, of Canada, whether in fact he does not over-work his pursuit, when he sends produce to market to spoil, from the fact of the want of means of export, produced by the protective system to Ships, while that which hitherto was extended to Colonies is withdrawn.

Mr. Gladstone talks very learnedly upon the great advancement of the Timber Trade. But perhaps he has yet to be informed, that until last year, ruin had traced the steps of every one, who at all engaged in it, and that all profitable as was last years speculations, that this year, the losses will be such to the maker of the lumber, as will cripple him for years to come. It is clear to us, that Mr. Gladstone, talks and discourses altogether upon what he sees about him, and is too apt to consider, the few Merchants trading in our produce in British European Ports as the Colonies.

Mr. Gladstone bids the Colonists to look forward with hope to a further increase of the consuming power of Great Britain. Is this an inducement for Canadian enterprize? Have we not hoped for this, and have we not laboured and adventured upon this, and have not our hopes and our labours, well nigh prostrated us? We expected to aid in providing for this anticipated increase, and what is our condition?—Our produce is in the last harbour of Canadian hope, wasting, spoiling, and going to ruin, not bringing hundreds, where thousands have been expended in bringing it forth, and all to uphold ships, and traders, at the sacrifice of Colonies, and Agriculturalists.

Mr. Gladstone, and Her Majesty's advisers at home, should know, if they do not, that the people of Canada do not desire, that the Market for their farm produce should be maintained by means of a perpetual tax upon the people of England. Nor can they conceive that it is just, that they should be deprived of the power of sending their produce to market in foreign bottoms, and through foreign lands, merely to protect the shipping interest of England. The people of Canada, cannot shut their eyes to the fact, that the people of England and the greater proportion of Her Majesty's subjects, and they are equely impressed with the knowledge of the fact, that Great Britain being a Colonial Empire, the Colonists are as much entitled to every consideration as the people at Home. The people of Canada are also equally convinced, that the Colonies, are the bulk of the British Empire, have added as much to the wealth of England as the people of England, and they feel, that far different, would this day have been the position of Great Britain, had the Colonies been in the possession of some other power, or had they not been dependances of that Realm, to which Canadians at least, are proud to belong. But it is not therefore that Colonies should be sacrificed to the people of England, the people of England are as little able to do without the Colonies, as the Colonies, at present are unable to do without England. We make the following extract, in order to comment upon it at some length.

"The price which the colonial and foreign exporters of corn respectively will obtain for their grain in Great Britain must always be materially affected by the comparative degrees of facility which may be afforded in the country of the one and of the other for the introduction of those British goods by which payment for the corn must substantially be made. British goods are admitted into Canada at very low, into the American Union at very high, import duties. The effect of this is not merely to give to the British exporter a better position in the Canadian market than in that of the United States, but to enable him to give a better price for the commodity he purchases in return, and therefore to give to the corn trade of Canada a corresponding advantage so long as the present tariffs continue, over that of the United States."

In the above extract Mr. Gladstone argues entirely upon the supposition, that the introduction of foreign grain into British Markets, must depend entirely upon Great Britain. Now this we take it is not free trade, and assured are we that it will not be the case, so far as our Republican neighbours are concerned. Does Mr. Gladstone suppose, that the American corn factor or trader, will wait, until he has made a barter with the British Manufacturer before he sends his surplus Wheat to Market? If he really supposes this, he is vastly mistaken. As soon as the Market is heavy and dull at home, the American will ship his corn to England, and for these objects. Firstly it will relieve the glut of his own Market, and keep up prices at home, secondly it will enable him to employ his own shipping in exports, and return cargoes of Imports if necessary. And does Mr. Gladstone pretend, that the question will come up at all, in the sale of United States Flour, or Wheat, as to what the Vender, is about to do with the proceeds? No, no. And he the United States Agent or Merchant, will sell, at even a reduced price because he is enabled to do so, by continuing to hold the quantity at home, at a proportionate higher & more remunerative prices. How then, will Mr. Gladstone produce, the effect from the cause set forth. Will the British Exporter give more for Canadian Flour and Wheat, because the United States Flour and Wheat can be had cheaper by him? Will the British Exporter, be able to give more for Canadian produce, because British Manufactures, are exported in American Bottoms, increased from the fact of the duties upon American produce being taken off? Will the British Exporter expect to find his position improved in the Canadian Market, by the fact that the United States Importers, into British Markets, can undersell the Canadian Importer, from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. on the Barrel of Flour, in addition to making his returns upon his investments in one third of the time? All this may be very possible, but in our present position we doubt its being very probable.

We are indeed happy, by the following portion in the address, to find that the Canadian Assembly's address, has had the effect of producing that action on the part of the Government at Home, which it would have pleased us much better, to have seen originated cotemporaneously with the parties, who have introduced the new measures.

"With respect to that portion of the address which prays her Majesty to invite the Government of the United States to establish an equality of trade between the dominions of the republic and the British North American colonies, I am commanded to instruct your Lordship to assure the Assembly that her Majesty will readily cause directions to be given to her Minister at Washington to avail himself of the earliest suitable opportunity to press this important subject on the notice of that Government, and that it will afford her Majesty the most sincere satisfaction if any communication which may hereafter be held for this purpose shall have the effect which is desired by her faithful Commons of Canada."

Our space will not permit us to make any further comments, and we now close this notice, with the last paragraph in the Dispatch. It is feelingly and beautifuly written.

"It would indeed be a source of the greatest pain to her Majesty's Government if they could share in the impression that the connexion between this country and Canada derived its vitality from no other source than from the exchange of commercial preferences. If it were so, it might appear to be a relation consisting in the exchange, not of benefits but of burdens; if it were so, it would suggest the idea that the connexion itself had reached, or was about to reach, the legitimate term of its existence. But her Majesty's Government still argue for it a longer duration, founded upon a larger and firmer basis, on the protection received from the one side, and allegiance freely and loyally returned from the other,—upon common traditions of the past and hopes of the future,—upon resemblances in origin, in laws, and in manners,—in what inwardly binds men and communities of men together, as well as in the close association of those material interests which, as Her Majesty's Government are convinced, are destined not to recede but to advance, not to be severed, but to be more closely and healthfully combined under the quickening influences of increased commercial freedom."

We have felt it to be our duty to call public attention to this Despatch, and we only regret, that the want of space, does not permit us, to go further into the question. We seldom are found to differ with Despatches from the Home Government, nor is our difference of opinion to this, to be set down as opposing the wishes of the Home Government; but we think it is high time for Colonial Secretaries, to know, that Her Majesty's Colonists have done quite enough to leave their loyalty unquestioned, and that as an integral portion of the Empire, they are ready to advocate measures mutually advantageous, and prepared, respectfully to remonstrate against other measures which protect one interest by the sacrifice of another.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

The celebration of this event has passed off in a very becoming manner. The Brethern of the Orange Society, assembled in their Lodge Rooms, and discharged the duties of the day. No. 274, in Belleville, attended solely to the duties of the day, in their Lodge. But the Country Bretheren from Lodges, in Hungerford, Huntingdon, Madoc, Tyendinaga and their friends amounting in all to about a 1000 proceeded from their Lodge Rooms to the Presbyterian Church on Campbell's lot, where they attended Divine Service. The Rev. John Grier Rector of Belleville, preached to them on the occasion, and took his text from the 2nd Chapt. of 1st Timothy, 1st & 2nd verses.

As usual we are happy to say, that everything went off admirably: all was peace, order, sobriety and good conduct; and nothing was done to annoy those who differed with the Bretheren in their opinion. In fact, all parties, and sects, have learnt better, they have concluded that it is wisest not to interfere with each others predilections, and not to take that for an insult, which never was intended, and in this manner, the differing in opinion, no hard feelings are created.

Thus then do Orangemen celebrate the memorable event, which confirmed a nations choice in William of Immortal Memory; thus do brother meet brother, determined, and resolved, let the rest of the World do, say and think what they will, they are resolved, not to forget, the events of 1688 and 1690. When Orangemen, thus assemble together, and pray to Almighty God, to protect the Protestant Throne of the Empire, they pray for that, which they are ready to defend with their lives, and of course by the same parity of reasoning, they will oppose, with deadly hostility, all movements, religious or political, which have a contrary tendency.

The past year has been one of great experience to Orangemen. It has taught them to discern between true and professing friends, and the lessons which they have learnt, will be inwardly grafted in their hearts, so as to yield none but the best, the purest, and wholesomest fruits. And yet, Orangemen have not grown less tolerant. While others have desired to persecute them, forgetting that their power, their rallying name, & strength, has place them, where they are; we say that while this course, has been pursued towards Orangemen, they have still exclaimed, & practiced while they exclaimed, that toleration was the safe guard of that constitution, which William the Third, and the Parliament of his days, framed and sealed with their obligations.

It is clear that the day is gone by, when men are to be taunted, by using the expression of Orangemen, in derision. The merits of the Institution and of the principles which bind together, a band of 40,000 honest hearts, are discussed freely and calmly: and men begin to see, that a union of this kind, can never work evil, but must check it: that the beauties of its structure, based on Holy Writ, could alone have sustained it, midst the bitter persecutions which open enemies, and worse, false friends heaped upon it.

Whatever Orangemen do, as members of their glorious Institution, they do from a conviction of duty. The question is not with them, "ought we to do this or that?" But is it right that we should do so; and having once resolved that it is right or wrong, the expediency of the case is not a point for consideration at all. Therefore, Orangemen believe that it is right for them to celebrate, the victory of William over James at Boyne, for in doing so, they not only celebrate an event which gave protestants liberty, but which secured ample, free and noble toleration, to their fellow subjects of Roman Catholic faith, and they insist that these latter have as much cause to rejoice, at the event, as Protestants.

The vast increase of Orangemen, within this Province, since the day that a few civil minded men in power, sought to proscribe them, should have taught successive Governments a lesson; and we trust it has. We trust too, that after appealing to the people for support, upon the very course taken by their opponents to crush the Society, and to stamp its members with the deepest degradation, those now in authority over us will not allow themselves to be duped and cajoled into adopting the very course which proved so utterly destructive to their opponents. That they will not openly do this, there is no doubt; but let them be warned in time against consenting to, or indulging in a proscription, secretly carried out, against a body of men, as true, as loyal, and as devoted to Britain's Protestant Throne, as the Orangemen are. Let them, and let the world at once know, that any attempt at proscription, will not be be regarded by Orangemen, as an individual case, but will be looked upon, as a blow aimed at the Institution. And further, that an attempt to degrade them, would soon be followed by other movements, to bring the Protestant Constitution into dispute, and contempt.

As We have already stated, Orangemen do not, and will not allow themselves to forget for one moment, that their faith is free toleration; and they will not allow him, who differs from them, to be persecuted for his opinions sake, no more than they will yield to persecution themselves. They will not, they dare not, if they desire to respect their obligations, insult any man, and assuredly they will take insult from none. Such then are the principles, which have kept Orangemen together, through good report and through evil report, and therefore it is clearly obvious, why they will and do flourish.

MASONIC LODGE.

On Wednesday, the corner Stone of a Masonic Lodge was laid in this Town, on a Lot adjoining that whereon a handsome two story Brick Building, has been erected by the Orangemen of Lodge No. 274. The Lodge, the corner stone of which was laid on this occasion, is for the use of the Masonic Bretheren of this Town, and in order to add more fully to the ceremonies of the day, an invitation was given to several of the craft at a distance, to attend, and assist at the ceremonies. Fortunately too, Sir Richard Bonnycastle, Junior Grand Warden, was on his way to Port Hope, and kindly undertook to lay the corner stone, on this occasion. The Brotherhood, met at the Lodge Room at Mrs. Covert's, & from thence marched in procession, headed by Music, to the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, where the Rev. Br. Miles, the Chaplain of the day officiated, and delivered, as we are informed, a most excellent and suitable address. Then the Masons proceeded to the spot where the corner Stone was to be laid, and went through the ceremonies, much to the edification, and amusement of the uninitiated public. In the procession, we observed many rich regalias, worn by the Bretheren from Kingston, Hy. Smith Esq., M. P. P. Brothers Kyte, Harvey, J. B. Hall, all members of the Kingston Lodge, appeared in full and rich Regalia. The Kingston bretheren, were also kind enough to bring their Banners with them. The first that caught the eye, was the Lyon of England, beautifully embroidered on an Orange coloured silk, next came the Lions of Scotland, equally beautifully worked, on a crimsoned silk, then came the Harp, neatly painted on blue silk, and lastly, immediately preceeding the worthy Brother Sir Richard Bonnycastle, came a light blue Banner, with a representation of Israel's Crown, underneath which, was the name of Israel's King, who build the first Temple to the Great Jehovah. We saw in the procession from the Prince Edward Lodge,